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two years ago that DeCamp carried for me. It simply means that anybody who has money borrowed on his house and is loaned out by banks, savings and loan, or insurance companies, that company keeps almost a year and a half...a year to a year and a half tax money in escrow so that if you should happen to fail on paying your taxes before they...by the time they can recover your loan, they have enough money to pay up all the taxes that are back on it. This money is held by them. It is loaned out and it draws interest and if you don't think so, go down to your County Treasurer and check with him and find out that the hour before that money is due, they come in and pay it because...they come in and pay the taxes. They use the money all the time and if the taxes on your house are \$100 a month, they will keep from \$1200 to \$1800 of your money sitting there, and also the insurance, in escrow, set aside to pay the taxes if you shouldn't happen to pay them. So this money is used. And if you are on a monthly basis, they still have it out and ahead. This is one of the nicest, cleanest outfits of money that you can make if you are in the real estate business.

PRESIDENT: Senator Barnett, do you care to close argument by way of reply?

SENATOR BARNETT: Just one thing, in this article this morning, I think this article was done with a lot of research because it involves a lot of things in committee. It says in here, banks, savings and loan associations and other lending institutions, in turn, loan out these escrow funds at interest but pay no interest to depositors, home owners. If you had time to read this article before this, I am sure you would agree with me to raise the bill on the floor and put it up there on General File and let's talk about it because I think it is a highly important issue with escrow accounts. Thank you.

SPEAKER BURBACH PRESIDING

SPEAKER: Senator Murphy, for what purpose do you arise?

SENATOR MURPHY: Two questions of Senator Barnett, if I may?

SPEAKER: Would you direct your question to the chair first?

SENATOR MURPHY: I would. Mr. Chairman, how do I say it? I would like to ask Senator Barnett if it is not a fact that this abuse is not at all universal among all savings and loans and secondly, is it not a fact that even though the state passes this law, we cannot make it apply to federally chartered savings and loans who seem to be the primary abusers of this practice?

SPEAKER: Senator Barnett, can you answer that in a yes or no fashion.

SENATOR BARNETT: No, I can't.

SPEAKER: Then I am afraid debate has ceased, Senator Murphy. The question is, shall LB 502 be raised notwithstanding the action of the committee. It will take 30 votes. Have you all voted?